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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1874. NO. 98.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Organization of Both Houses.

Speeches of Speakers Strang and McCormick.

Discussion of the New Constitution.

"Where Are We Now," the Prevailing Question.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at three o'clock by Speaker Strang. Secretary Quay was announced with the election returns, which were read and the new Senators sworn in. An election for Speaker was then had, as follows: Butler B. Strang, 21; William McSherry, 12. Senator McSherry then administered the oath to the Speaker, when Mr. Strang spoke as follows: "I return you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me as your presiding officer. Whether I shall be able to satisfactorily perform its duties will largely depend upon the co-operation and support which I feel sure I shall receive at your hands, and I feel equally sure that no effort will be wanting on my part to perform the duties with impartiality and fidelity. Our duties during the coming session are for all practical purposes, to be performed under the operation of a new organic law recently approved by the people of the State; a Constitution which inaugurates radical and important changes, not only as regards the machinery of legislation, but which will require extensive modification of our whole system of statutory law. Coming together as we have, with little opportunity to study its provisions or consider in detail its effect on existing institutions, he would be a bold man who would undertake in advance to prescribe any definite course of action, or to anticipate in detail what may be necessary to carry out its provisions. I content myself with the assurance that this body will exercise its best judgment in the premises, keeping in view the interests of the whole people on all questions of legislation pertaining to the new Constitution, whatever may be our individual differences of opinion as to the wisdom of its provisions. The Senate of Pennsylvania has a proud record on the question of Constitutional reform. When some intimation was made that the people desired to take into their own hands the election of a State Treasurer, the Legislature by its own act, in a question effecting its own prerogatives, almost, if not quite, unanimously relinquished its power and remanded the right to the people. When it was said the people desired a Convention to amend the Constitution, with the same unanimity a law was passed allowing them to express their will on the subject, and when that will was expressed, a law was passed providing for the election of delegates liberal in its spirit, molded and fashioned by the unquestioned friends of the measure, in which all the powers they asked or claimed were given. So, when distinguished members of the Convention came here during its sitting asking for power to frame such an ordinance of submission as their judgment might dictate, this body, with the same abnegation of its own prerogative that has marked its entire action on the subject, unanimously and without question gave them the power without limit, and in the language of a call proposed by the Convention itself. With this record, which I deem eminently proper to refer to at this time, because it is right that the people whose representatives we are should know that there has been no attempt on our part to oppose their will, it is worse than idle to predict that the Senate will be at all derilect in the performance of the duties with which it is charged by the adoption of a new organic law. What is there written, we assume we shall obey, exercising our best judgment as to its requirements, seeking information as to its proper construction from the highest sources at our command. If, indeed, the wish be anywhere the father to the thought that we shall stultify ourselves by doing otherwise, I speak with entire confidence when I say that our past record, as well as the present composition of this body, furnish abundant proof to the contrary. While, speaking for myself, I believe that the new Constitution can in no binding sense constitute our rule of action until it is proclaimed according to law; and that how far, when proclaimed, it may be of retroactive effect upon our status or our official action is at least a debatable question; still, we have satisfactory information that a very large majority of those who voted on the question desire that in the future legislation should be based on the principles and regulated by the practice therein contained. I would therefore earnestly recommend that, pending the proclamation of its adoption, all the business of this body be made to conform both in spirit and practice to the requirements of the new organic law. Renewing my thanks for your partiality, it remains but to request the Senate to designate a Senator to administer the oath of office."

A vote was then taken for Chief Clerk. Russell Errett received 20, and T. Sprole Leisenring received 13.

Mr. Rutan offered a resolution electing the regular caucus nominees for minor offices, which was agreed to by a party vote of 20 to 12.

Mr. Dill offered a resolution adopting the rules of the Senate of 1873, so far as applicable.

Mr. McClure amended by inserting, "so far as not in conflict with the new Constitution." Agreed to.

Mr. Graham moved for a committee of seven to revise the rules. Agreed to. The committee consists of Graham, Rutan, White, Davis, McClure, Wallace and Dill.

The usual committee to inform the Governor and the House that the Senate was ready for business, were appointed.

Mr. White offered a resolution to purchase stationery.

Mr. Rutan said it was unconstitutional, and moved it lay over. He said: "My friend from Indiana is trying to violate the Constitution already." [Laughter.] His motion was agreed to.

Mr. Rutan read, in place, an act to provide for the payment of the expenses of advertising the Constitution. Tabled.

Mr. McClure offered a new election law, and asked that it be read the first time.

Mr. Humphreys objected, that it must go to a committee.

Mr. McClure—We have no committee. Must legislation stop? Has any other Senator a bill covering the same ground? Present it, and I will support him.

Mr. Humphreys read a section from the Constitution.

Mr. McClure pleaded for his bill, not because it settles whether we are under the Constitution or not, but because it is the proper thing to do.

Mr. Anderson objected. If we are under the new Constitution let us stick to it.

Mr. Rutan—I agree with Speaker Strang as to when the new Constitution goes into effect, and as this bill is of great importance, I think we can go ahead and consider it under the old Constitution; but if we are acting under the new Constitution we cannot consider it, because referring it to the Committee of the Whole is not such a reading as required by the new Constitution.

Mr. Wallace—I differ with the Senator from Beaver. I cannot agree that a neglect of duty on the part of either the Governor or the Legislature shall deprive the people of a new Constitution by them adopted. Forms are nothing—substance everything. In my view, the Constitution is binding from the first day of January. As to the question of order, I think that any committee will fill the requirements of the second section of Article third. The Chair said that Mr. Humphrey's point of order raised two questions: First, are we under the Constitution; second, that if we proceed under it Mr. McClure's bill must go to a committee and be printed.

Mr. McClure then offered the following:

Resolved, That all legislation be in accordance with the new Constitution.

Mr. Graham called the yeas and nays. Yeas 33; nays none.

The Chair then announced that in accordance with the above vote no bill can be considered unless referred, reported on and printed; and that a reference to the Committee of the Whole was not a compliance with the Constitution.

Mr. McClure's bill was then referred to a special committee of five, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at noon by Chief Clerk Selfridge. Secretary of State Quay then presented the returns, which were read, at the conclusion of which Mr. Myler, of Lancaster county, moved to proceed to the election of a Speaker, and nominated Mr. Henry H. McCormick, of Allegheny county. Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland county, nominated John H. Orvis, of Centre county. A short party vote was the result: Mr. McCormick, 56; Mr. Orvis, 42. Mr. McCormick, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I am sincerely and profoundly thankful for the honor you have conferred in selecting me as your presiding officer. The position is one of importance; its duties are arduous and responsible, and they will be peculiarly so this session. Regretting that I bring to the office so limited experience and ability, I nevertheless accept it, though in embarrassment and diffidence, and I pledge myself to discharge its duties as faithfully and impartially as I can. In enforcing the rules of the House and maintaining that dignity and decorum necessary to wise and proper legislation, I earnestly ask your assistance. The new Constitution, which will shortly be declared to have been adopted by the people, and therefore to be the fundamental law of the State, will greatly enlarge our labors. To carry out its letter and spirit will necessitate a change in the order of business, the establishment of many new rules and the passage of numerous and important laws, which together must materially lengthen the session, and unless we work with unusual diligence we will be constrained to continue it the greater portion of the year. But while these labors will surely be both hard and protracted, let me invoke you to persist in and adhere to them until every law shall have been enacted that it is possible for us to do to give effect to all its provisions. The people in their majority have approved the work of the Constitution, and it only remains for us, as faithful public servants, to provide the required legislation. The Common wealth of Pennsylvania has always been foremost in measures of reform when reform was needed, in correcting abuses when abuses were seen to exist, and it is a fact of which her people may justly be proud, that their representatives in the Legislature have uniformly responded to their desires; and so when the evils of special legislation, procured often by the very men who were loudest in their condemnation of it, had become so monstrous as to need restraint, and the feeling in favor of amending the Constitution so as to impose this restraint, had ripened for action, the Legislature promptly enacted the law calling the Constitutional Convention into existence. Retrenchment and reform are the watch-words of all good citizens, and the present is the time for the former, at least there is an imperative necessity for it. The new officers created by the new Constitution, the increase of the number of members of the Senate and House, the necessary additions to the Capitol buildings in consequence of this increase, will involve the necessity for additional outlays of money. In the revision of the tax laws of the State, which must follow the adoption of the new Constitution, we should see that the burdens of the people be not increased. It becomes us, therefore, to be as prudent and economical in our own expenditures and appropriations as possible, and I earnestly hope when we shall have concluded our work here and gone home to our constituents, that no reform in that work shall be found to be required. Again thanking you gentlemen, for your confidence, I am ready to take the oath of office.

The oath was then administered to him by Mr. Orvis, and the members were called to be sworn.

Dr. Shurlock, of Beaver, was then elected Chief Clerk, and Mr. Morrison, of Allegheny, Assistant Clerk. Mr. Smull was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

After the election of officers, Mr. Orvis moved a committee to apportion the State.

Mr. Wolf, of Union, to revise the rules; which gave rise to a debate similar to that had in the Senate, as to whether they were under it or not.

Mr. Brockway got the floor and talked new Constitution in his emphatic style.

Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, replied to Mr. Brockway, denouncing his attempt to misrepresent the position of the Republican party, and endeavoring to place it in an antagonistic attitude to the new Constitution. He announced his position, that while, at present, he had no legal notice of the adoption of the new Constitution, yet when that notice was received and proclaimed, then the adoption of the new Constitution relates back to January first, and that consequently any bill in conflict with its provisions, passed in the interim, would be unconstitutional, and that he would oppose the passage of any such bill; that the Republican party accepted the new order of things in good faith and would act accordingly.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, January 6.—The Legislature met to-day. Governor Dix, in his message, says that the condition of the State is, under most of its aspects, exceedingly gratifying. The debt is comparatively small, and may, with proper economy, in a few years be entirely paid. Colleges, academies and schools are flourishing; charitable institutions are in general well managed; the laws are enforced with renewed vigor, and great criminals are brought to speedy and exemplary punishment. He gives the history of the robbery in the treasurer's office, and exculpates every one from guilty intent, except Phelps; but says there is no doubt that the defalcation would have been prevented if the treasurer had been at his post and given to his duties the attention that the State ought to exact from a custodian of its treasury. Legislation is recommended for the regulation of trust loan and indemnity guarantee and safe deposit companies, that the people may be protected from loss through mismanagement and fraud. It is also recommended that a general law be passed defining the powers of savings banks, and repealing all special privileges; and a further recommendation is made that no director or officer of a savings bank shall be an officer or director of any bank of discount in which its moneys are deposited, and that banks be restrained from certifying checks except for actual deposits. He goes at length into the subject of the railroads and canals of the State, and thinks there have been grave abuses in the management of the former. Of canals and transportation, the Governor says if all the locks on the Erie canal were doubled, as they will be shortly, and the prism made to conform to prescribed dimensions, the capacity of the canal would no doubt be sufficient for several years to come, and when to increased capacity, steam as a motive power is added, the ability of the Erie canal to compete successfully with other routes cannot well be questioned. He discusses the panic and currency question, and expresses himself emphatically against any further expansion or inflation of the currency, and in favor of the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible moment.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 6.—In the House this morning, the resolutions offered by Mr. McLain, Republican, yesterday, to censure Congress for passing the salary-grab act, were reported back so as to include President Grant for not vetoing the bill. The Republicans ought to get a division of the question so as to vote first on censuring Congress, and, in their failure to do this, voted solidly against all the resolutions. It was adopted by a unanimous Democratic vote in the Senate.

A bill was introduced to repeal the Boesel railroad bill.

In the House, this afternoon, bills were introduced to amend the Adair liquor law so as to require written notice to be served upon liquor sellers before they can be held responsible under the law; to repeal the law requiring county commissioners to construct approaches to bridges; and to authorize township trustees to purchase fire-proof safes.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—The Missouri Legislature will meet at Jefferson City to-morrow. Governor Woodson's message is being telegraphed here to-night. It is said to be a very lengthy document, and so far as received up to midnight is a discussion of retrenchment and mob violence. The Governor believes that the administration of the State government can be effected as well, if not better than now, at one-half the present cost, and thinks many officers may be dispensed with entirely. He also desires the law more promptly and vigorously enforced in cases of mob violence, and the present law modified so that justice may invariably be meted out to violators of it. The message also is said to treat exhaustively of the railroad question, Louisiana affairs and local State matters.

OHIO NEWS.

Dogs around Painesville are still making frightful ravages among sheep.

Urichsville and Dennison are forming a gas company with a capital stock of $30,000.

A large agricultural implement manufactory is talked of for Medina.

The people of Harrison county have more than $1,000,000 deposited in the Cadiz banks.

The Beacon Publishing Company of Akron will increase its capital stock from $20,000 to $40,000.

A Dayton man has drowned himself because his wife was going to Cincinnati on a visit. There are men who only cease to contemplate suicide during the temporary relief of absence.

Mrs. Bedell, wife of the Bishop of Ohio, has given a beautiful communion set to the Episcopal church of Medina. The presentation was made on Christmas, accompanied by a neat speech by Rev. Mr. Dean.

Anthony Neidlinger, of Canal Dover, being very drunk, fell down stairs a short time since, and soon after died from his injuries. His minor children have now begun a suit for $10,000 against six saloon keepers of whom he was in the habit of getting liquor.

There will be held in Clyde, on Saturday and Sunday, January 10th and 11th, a District Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ohio, to be composed of delegations from the various Young Men's Christian Associations within reach.

Wau Lee was a disgusted Cleveland Chinaman on Friday night. He went to see the theatrical representation of Alladin, and as the mock Chinaman came upon the stage, Wau Lee looked for a moment, turned up his nose, and struck a bee line for the door, saying, "Melican man makee one dammee fool of play Chinaman."

Here is moral suasion for you. The women of the town of Washington, to the number of one hundred and fifty, formed a procession on the 1st instant, and marched to the different saloons and held prayer meetings. When refused admission, they gathered near the rumhole and sung a hymn or two. Many Christian women succeeded and abandoned the traffic, and the moral suasion crusade, armed with prayers and hymns, goes on bravely.

The largest mortgage ever recorded in Lorain county is now on file at the recorder's office. This is a mortgage of $25,000,000 from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company to the Union Trust Company of New York. The mortgage is in pamphlet form, and contains ten printed pages. It is made payable December 1, 1903, with interest at seven per cent, payable semi-annually. Coupon bonds are to be issued in sums of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, as the railroad may determine. The interest upon this mortgage for each year is equivalent to $1,750,625.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of Mr. Cushing.

SPANISH TALK IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

The Republic Believed to be at an End.

Sherman's Opinion of Colored Troops.

Mr. Elliott's Rebuke to Alexander H. Stephens.

Civil Rights Bill to be Recommitted.

ARRIVAL OF A MESSENGER FROM SICKLES.

Scramble for General Sweet's Vacant Office.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1874.

The Nomination of Caleb Cushing

as Minister to Spain was to-day confirmed by the Senate, without the usual formality of a reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This flattering recognition of the abilities of Mr. Cushing is highly applauded in diplomatic and official circles.

The Change of Government in Spain

has in a great measure obviated the necessity of haste in his departure, yet he will leave during the present month. One of the strongest points of opposition to Castelar in the minds of the Spanish people was that he was friendly towards the United States. The present government is not likely to commit itself hastily to any negotiations which might bring it in the same disfavor. The opinion here is that the Spanish Republic is at an end.

Reduction of the Army.

The House Military Committee to-day again considered the subject of army reduction. General Sherman positively objected to any such procedure. He said that the argument that the army was in part used to protect surveying parties, was in a great degree misinterpreted. No great force had been used for that purpose, except in the case of the Yellowstone Expedition, and the best soldiers were engaged in sections of the country most liable to Indian depredations. A member of the committee asked him what he thought of colored troops. He replied that the two regiments of colored troops now in the service had fulfilled all the military duties required of them, and had shown their valor in numerous frontier conflicts.

The Speech of Mr. Elliott.

a colored, or, more correctly, jet black Representative from South Carolina, in the House to-day, on the Civil Rights bill, was an unquestionably fine effort. There was a large attendance in the galleries. Among those on the floor were General Sherman, Bishop Simpson and a number of Senators, among whom was Senator Sumner. When he made his allusion to A. H. Stephens's presence in the House as an evidence of the magnanimity of the United States, there was great applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Civil Rights' Bill to be Recommitted.

General Butler will move the recommittal of the bill, owing to the opposition of the Republican members. It is expected that it will be modified so far as it affects public schools and other purely social institutions. The bill as at present framed, also provides for the prosecution of suits only in United States courts, and one of the amendments proposed is to allow these suits to be commenced in State courts. General Butler, a member of the Judiciary Committee, is opposed to this proposition, but it is supported by the committee.

Dispatches from Sickles.

General Crawford, bearer of dispatches from General Sickles to the Secretary of State, arrived in this city to-day. He says that the Americans in Madrid, during the recent agitations, supported and approved of the course of Sickles. He says that the sentiment in France and England is, that the United States unnecessarily surrendered a fine opportunity to accomplish a great work in the pacification of affairs in the West India Islands.

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POSTMASTER FOR CINCINNATI.

The President has nominated Gustave R. Wahie to be postmaster at Cincinnati.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

There is considerable activity among public men of the West and the Pacific Slope in regard to the vacancy in the office of the First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Illinois Congressmen and others from that State are anxious for the appointment of Supervisor Munn, claiming that Illinois has a right to the office. The Pacific coast men are in favor of Curry, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue. The Treasury Department suggests Second Deputy Commissioner Rogers, in accordance with the spirit of the Civil Service law. The Commissioner himself will represent to the President that no necessity exists for the continuance of the office.

GENERAL SPINNER

and daughters left for Florida to-day.

THE CABINET SESSION

to-day was attended by all the members and lasted about two hours. The condition of affairs in Spain was under consideration, and several dispatches from Sickles to Secretary Fish were read. They contain no matters of interest not already published. The opinion in official and diplomatic circles is that the Spanish republic is practically ended. There was no reference in the Cabinet session to the nomination of Judge Williams to the Chief Justiceship, and there is no authority for saying that the President has indicated any intention of withdrawing his nomination.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

Attempt to Shoot a Conductor—Accident to a Brakeman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., January 6, 1874.

A man named Fisher, on Conductor Eastham's train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, refused to pay his fare from Bunker Hill to Logansport, this morning, and upon being told he must pay or get off, drew a revolver and fired at the conductor. A brakeman standing near and seeing the movement, knocked the revolver from Fisher's hand at the moment it was fired, and the ball passed harmlessly through the car seat. Fisher was brought to Logansport, had an examination, and being unable to give bonds in the sum of $10,000, was locked up for trial.

A yardman named Patrick had his right hand crushed in coupling cars in the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway yard here to-day.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne National Bank Election—Commonwealth vs. Officer McCann.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, January 6, 1874.

The annual election of Directors and officers of the Fort Wayne National bank took place, to-day. The Directors elected were as follows: Jesse L. Williams, Pliny Hoagland, O. P. Morgan, Montgomery Hamilton and S. B. Bond. The officers are as follows: S. B. Bond, President; Pliny Hoagland, Vice President; J. D. Bond, Cashier. The office of President was made vacant by the death of Charles B. Bond a few weeks since.

The case of the State vs. Officer McCann, for hitting one Diamond over the head with a billy, was commenced to-day. Great interest is manifested in the case.

National Prison Reform Congress.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Rev. Dr. Wines, Secretary of the National Prison Reform Congress has been here two or three days laboring in the interest of the convention to be held here next May. A meeting of several prominent citizens and clergymen has been held, at which a committee of fourteen was appointed to make necessary arrangements for the convention, secure additional members to the association and do anything else to promote the welfare of the coming congress. Such prominent gentlemen as Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, Hon. Henry T. Blow, James E. Yeatman, Thomas Allen, Judge Breckenridge, Lieutenant Governor Johnson and George Partridge are on the committee.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

AFFAIRS UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

MADRID, January 6.—The Diplomatic representatives of Spain at Paris, Brussels and Lisbon have resigned. It is reported that the government will remove the Captain Generals of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. It is probable that General Jose de La Concha will be appointed Captain General of Cuba. The disarmament of the disaffected volunteers is going on quickly everywhere. The malcontents in Valladolid and Malaga dispersed before the troops arrived. The Madrid municipality has been reorganized, with Senor Caroajal at its head.

SITUATION AT CARTAGENA.

LONDON, January 7.—Dispatches from the vicinity of Cartagena report that the besiegers, inspired by the new order of things, have redoubled their efforts to reduce the city. At the same time, the defenders seem to have taken fresh courage from the belief that the present government is unpopular and short lived. They have recently made several desperate sorties, but without effect, and have hoisted the black flag over Fort Galeras.

SLAUGHTER AT SARAGOSSA AND VALLADOLID.

LONDON, January 7.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Standard* reports that two hundred persons were killed and wounded before the disturbances in Saragossa and Valladolid were suppressed. The new government intends soon to add 100,000 men to the reserve.

Wales.

SEAMEN LOST FROM A BARK.

CARDIFF, January 6.—The bark Cechino, which has just arrived from New York, reports tempestuous weather, and having lost several hands overboard.

England.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, January 6.—The Metropolitan Railway Carriage Works, at Birmingham, were burned last night. The loss is estimated at £50,000. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

THE VICTORIA SAILS AGAIN.

LONDON, January 6.—The steamship Victoria, which returned to Glasgow on the third, disabled by an accident to her propeller, has been supplied with a new one, and will resume her voyage to-morrow.

Shipping News.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—Steamships Europe and Holland, from New York; Parthia, from Boston, and Polynesian, from Portland, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 6.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾@92¾; 5-20's, '65, 107¾; 5-20's, '67, 107¾; 10-40's, new, 104½; new 5's, 104½; New York Central, 93¾; Erie 45¾; Erie preferred 69. Refined petroleum 19¾d.

PARIS, January 6.—Rentes 58 francs 67½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—Cotton easier at 8⅜@⅜; sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Average California white wheat 12s 4d@12s 8d; Western 12s 4d@12s. Corn 37s 9d. Cheese 68s. Lard 41s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1874.

VIOLATION OF REVENUE LAWS.

Suit has been begun by a capias against Edwin Rowe & Co., to recover two hundred thousand dollars in gold, for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

Rev. Drs. Storrs and Buddington and Mr. Beecher have settled their differences growing out of the Plymouth Church proceedings in the case of Theodore Tilton.

PROTEST AGAINST WILLIAMS'S NOMINATION.

At a special meeting of the Bar Association of the bar, owing to the opposition of the Republican members, it is expected that it will be modified so far as it affects public schools and other purely social institutions. The bill as at present framed, also provides for the prosecution of suits only in United States courts, and one of the amendments proposed is to allow these suits to be commenced in State courts. General Butler, a member of the Judiciary Committee, is opposed to this proposition, but it is supported by the committee.

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TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

273 273

T. C. JENKINS

Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

THE ONLY House that Handles

The Great WHITE RIVER, bbls. and bags JENKINS'S LILLY MILLS, bbls. and bags JENKINS'S SNOW FLAKE, bbls. and bags. JAVA FLAVORED ROAST COFFEE.

TERMS.

Thirty days time allowed good and prompt men, or 25 cents per barrel Discount on Flour allowed, and one per cent on other Goods, if paid in ten days from date of shipment.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ Indocements offered to Cash Buyers.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE—A WAREHOUSE between Market and Smithfield street, on First avenue. Address Look Box 344.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FIFTY Thousand Dollars Cap tal, to join the advertiser in a safe and profitable business in city. For full particulars address Partner, Commercial office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST—IN A Business, by a man that has had long experience in business and willing to work. Address for one week, H. H., Commercial office.

WANTED—30 COAL MINERS; MARried men preferred. Contractors can also obtain coals and general housework girls wanted. Also seamstresses. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A TRAVELling Salesman to represent an established Philadelphia Wholesale Clothing House. Liberal terms. The profits will be given to a first-class Man, commanding a desirable trade. Duties otherwise light. A No. 1 in every particular and possessing the best references. Address Salesman, Commercial office. Strictly confidential. Address Salesman, Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to F. O. KEYS, 68 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE Man with a cash capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, in a well established and paying city business. Address with real name, Merchant, Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—EITHER Special or active, with Forty to Fifty Thousand Dollars cash capital, in an old established House manufacturing Grocers' Sundries. Last year's business was over $250,000, and the best foundation is laid for largely increasing the business and handsome profits, without risk or hazard: fifteen per cent. guaranteed. It is a very desirable opportunity for a partnership, and will go into operation during the present month. Address G. W. L., care COOK, COBURN & CO., Chicago. 3SW2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, M KEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Bolting Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosin and Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 3 sides; three $116, one $114 and one $120 Inch Planers, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—A New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Pa. Pt. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED HOTEL—The Proprietor of the old and well-known "Cherry Hotel," Pittsburgh, desires, as of retiring from business, offers at private sale the Entire Furniture, Stock, etc., of that established, and of the well furnished Barroom attached. The House is well supplied with everything needed in carrying on a first-class hotel. If not sold at private sale by the 20th inst. a public sale will be arranged for on or about the 1st of February. Apply, or address, HARRY SHIRLS, Pittsburgh. tf

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND No. 17. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst.

W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, (Fire Block), No. 72 Wood street.—DIVIDEND No. 32.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT DOLLARS per share, on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst.

HILLIS McKOWN, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1874.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.'S Office 87 Wood street.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable in cash, on demand.

JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after January 5, 1874. Free of all tax.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 12, 1874.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

UNITED SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after January 12, 1874.

W. B. BROWN, Jr., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 5, 1874.

T. ROGERS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO., 206 third street, Allegheny.—DIVIDEND No. 2.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE ($5) DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand. Transfer Books and Stock Notes and pay able forthwith.

HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.

Allegheny, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., 67 FOURTH AVENUE.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share, to be credited on the Stock Notes.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

DIVIDEND—PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

DIVIDEND—BANK OF INDIANAPOLIS.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

M HANRAHAN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO. Hand Street.—DIVIDEND—The Managers of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith at the Citizens' National Bank.

R. K. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO., No. 423 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, January 12th, 1874.

J. J. ALBERTZ, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1874.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

January 2, 1874.

UNITED STATES BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Directors of this Bank

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1874.

IF ALL the inverted veracities which the opposition press every day coins concerning the administration could be converted into double-eagles, the national debt might at once be paid off in specie.

THE Baltimore *American*, one of the oldest and best newspapers in the United States, and a never-flinching advocate of Republican principles, appeared in a new dress on Monday last. Its appearance is much improved thereby.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* expresses the opinion that JEFF. DAVIS is "an abused man." In proof whereof witness the fact that he moves freely wherever he listeth, and raves rank treason at his own sweet will, unhindered, unharmed and unhung.

"PRINCE BISMARCK has been showing his fellow-countrymen how hard a thing it is for a Minister to be consistent."—*New York Times*.

Our Congressmen have been showing their fellow-countrymen how easy a thing it is to steal—how hard it is to unsteal.

"Parta quæ sine fide, aut arte, aut industria vel non vel vix recte gradum—hoc opus hic labor est."

THE season for the display of oratorical pyrotechnics is now fully upon us. The Legislatures of ten States have already assembled this week, whilst those of Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts and Wisconsin meet to-day. The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire also assembles to day.

THE suggestion some time ago thrown out by the COMMERCIAL, that it might be well to admit members of the Cabinet to seats in the House of Representatives is, we observe, seconded by several influential journals. The Rochester *Democrat* says: "The system would have some very obvious advantages over the present plan of exclusion and non-intercourse."

THE distinguished explorer, Sir SAMUEL BAKER, relates an amusing story of how, during his late travels in Southern Egypt, he talked to a powerful African chieftain on the sin and cruelty of the slave trade until he brought tears into his eyes; but, wiping the pious drops away, the chieftain turned squarely round and offered to sell his own son to the homilist for a spade. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." This almost equals the beautiful humanitarian sensitiveness of some of our Congressional back-pay-sters.

IT HAS just been discovered in England that the purchase of the electric telegraph, which must already have cost the government some five or six million pounds, is now likely to cost four times as much, in consequence of certain large outstanding claims in the hands of the railway companies. As was pointed out in this paper two or three weeks ago, complications and embarrassments of a similar character, involving an almost indefinite outlay, would be well-nigh certain to follow in the wake of the adoption of Mr. CRESSWELL'S postal telegraph scheme. The information comes opportunely.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision confirming the validity of a large amount of Illinois registered town bonds, issued in aid of the Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad. The town attempted to avoid paying the interest on the bonds, alleging that they were illegally issued. The basis of the decision of the court was that no irregularity precedent to issue, not even fraud on the part of the agents of the town, can vitiate the bonds in the hands of an innocent holder. The court applies the same rules to these bonds as are applied to commercial paper. The principle underlying the decision is of general application, and hence of general importance.

THERE are some indications which induce us to hope that Congressmen have at length really made up their minds to go to work in earnest, in the way of retrenchment and reform. The people will note these signs with unfeigned pleasure, but they will not relax their vigilance, nor abate their requirments. "The people," said the late Secretary SEWARD on a memorable occasion, "deal rigorously with their public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs, and explanations for failures and disappointments in their administrations, yet the people are, nevertheless, just." It is true; and therefore, whilst tricksters, palterers and hucksters have good reason to tremble for their future, no honest, faithful servant need shrink from their most watchful scrutiny.

CONSIDERING the fact that, notwithstanding France has been a Republic for upwards of two years, she has as yet had no Constitution, the Philadelphia *Age* thinks it would be a good idea to loan the French people our own organic law. In the name of mercy, what inexplicable crime have they committed, that our contemporary (which only the other day professedly took a new and higher departure in the matter of the amelioration of human suffering, the culture of a broader intelligence, and the inculcation of more tranquil modes of life,) should desire to wreak upon them so dreadful a revenge as this? Only Providence and BUCKALEW have ever known what the Constitution ever meant or means,—*and* BUCKALEW *has forgotten*. If the *Age* wants to turn France into a howling Bedlam of incurable lunatics, let it execute its fell purpose. But for very pity's sake, not else.

WHAT a wonderfully gifted Bohemian—the perspicacious Cincinnati *Gazette* to the contrary notwithstanding—that rollicking WILL. SHAKSPEARE must have been, forecasting the years, shooting his great prophecies and flashing his deep intimations down the far, dim vistas of the coming time. He was the very prince of prescient detectives. Observe with what unerring accuracy he predicted the New York *World*, and summed its history in a sentence. He makes HAMLET observe to HORATIO:

> "I once did hold it as our statists do,
> A baseness to write fair, and labored much
> How to forget that learning."

We have sometimes felt considerably at a loss to account for the existence of that paper; but we are puzzled no longer. It was brought into being simply for the purpose of exemplifying in the nineteenth century the great dramatist's intrinsic meaning.

MEMBERS of Congress are said to be considerably exercised on the question of the expenditure of the contingent fund, and it seems probable that the appropriation bills will receive more careful attention during the present session than they have done for a number of years. Senator SHERMAN is reported as authority for the statement that allowance for contingencies in the House can be cut down at least one-third, and in the Senate two-thirds, without injury to the public business of the country. This is encouraging, as indicating the existence of an intention to stop some of the leaks through which, in the aggregate, so large an amount of the public money has steadily dribbled away. We shall be glad to have proof that Congress is in earnest in this matter; and our faith that it *is* in earnest will be greatly strengthened when we see it beginning the work of economy at home; for this is where all vital and enduring reforms have their origin.

A WESTERN authority on the timber question estimates the amount of pine timber still standing in the forests of North America at 248,440,000,000 feet, distributed as follows:

Maine	1,500,000,000
New York	300,000,000
Pennsylvania	7,000,000,000
Michigan	50,000,000,000
Minnesota	18,000,000,000
Wisconsin	16,000,000,000
West Virginia	7,000,000,000
Virginia (yellow pine)	150,000,000
South Carolina (yellow pine)	90,000,000
North Carolina	1,000,000,000
Florida (yellow pine)	1,701,000,000
Georgia (yellow pine)	1,500,000,000
Total	105,440,000,000
The Hamilton forests, say	70,000,000,000
Total, East of the Rocky mountains	175,440,000,000
West of the mountains, say	70,000,000,000
Total North America	248,440,000,000

The statistician regards this timber as worth two dollars per thousand feet as it stands; and says: "Add ten dollars per thousand worth of labor to it, and we have the pretty little figure of $2,981,280,000." It is possible that the estimates given are slightly extravagant, but the figures are quite interesting.

THE recent Democratic victory in Texas does not appear to have had the effect of tranquilizing the bellicose effiency of the chivalrous Bourbons of that State, in any perceptible degree. Late travelers in that region report the existence of a very deplorable condition of affairs. The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee recently delivered a flaming reactionary harangue, in which he said: "I hate the United States flag, and I will teach my children, and my children's children, to hate it; for it is the emblem of the degradation and thraldom of my country." In the interior Democratic counties, remote from the avenues of commerce, it is said to be extremely hazardous for a Northern man to make known his opinions. Convictions upon criminal charges in the courts in these localities, where Northern men are the aggrieved parties, are next to impossible. It is understood that the Legislature will call a new Constitutional Convention, for the purpose of repealing those articles of the present Constitution which reserve for the use of common schools six sections of land in every county in the State, a step which would inevitably result in the complete destruction of the new free school system so recently introduced under Republican rule. The outlook in the Lone Star State, so lately, to all appearance, on the high road of honorable prosperity and emprise, is by no means encouraging.

PROPAGATING ANARCHY.

It is not surprising to learn that some alarm has been caused by the recent declarations of multitudes of workingmen in favor of a reconstruction of society. A single gathering of hungry people in a great city for the purpose of denouncing property and avowing communist theories, might, it is said, mean little, and need cause no anxiety; whereas successive meetings of the kind seem to imply something like systematic warfare on established institutions. No one will pretend that the proceedings referred to are agreeable or cheering phenomena. Irrespective of the want and various suffering in which these movements originate, they seem painfully premature, indicating the presence of conditions which most Americans have been accustomed to fancy far away in the future from their actual social state. We do not, however, believe that at present they afford any sufficient ground for alarm or anxiety. Perhaps, indeed, they ought rather to be looked upon as practical warnings, received long beforehand, of perils which lie in our forward path, and against which there is still abundant time to provide safeguards.

They are not the legitimate outgrowth of American conditions. In all the principal meetings of revolutionary workmen, the men of the class who made speeches or proposed resolutions have shown that they are "dominated" by ideas which they must have formed or adopted before coming to this country. However well educated or intelligent in some respects they may be, they seem quite ignorant of the republican theory of citizenship and of the relations between the citizen and his rulers, while they take for granted that the well-to do people around them entertain sentiments and traditions which have no place in American minds. The passion also, with which these harangners are for the most part animated, could never have been first stirred in the American atmosphere of political and legal equality. It is a passion kindled and long nurtured in a society molded and pervaded by the spirit of feudalism. Though the men agitated by it may have been for years in this country they have never ceased to be imposed upon by appearances. Men of mature age neither speedily learn a foreign language nor speedily comprehend the life of a foreign nation, and the consequence is, that, like HORACE'S voyagers, in crossing the sea they have changed their sky but not their minds. It is equally clear that many of the speakers and those who applaud them have not, in a residence of several years, become aware of even the material or economical advantages by which they are here surrounded. While they may know they have never made the truth fairly their own, that, by thrift, industry and patience, every healthy man of sound mind may in this country literally conquer fortune, and that if the laborer does not in a few years become an employer of labor, the failure is generally his own fault.

Though a few of the most mischievously influential leaders of communistic laborers in American cities are native Americans, American workmen in general have no sympathy with communism. The leaders referred to are transparent demagogues who are trying to make a livelihood and a sort of reputation out of the ignorance, simplicity and wants of their followers. They are merely a variety or species of the class so numerous in the country, the men and women to whom all old things seem over old, to whom no new things seem new enough. Fortunately, under the happy economical conditions of the country and the teaching of experience, the great mass of the industrious population are thoroughly imbued with the individualistic spirit and the rational convictions in which possession and its rights are grounded and intrenched. There are few if any owners of property however insignificant, among us who would not defend it with their life; there are few who hope to own property, not ready with their life to maintain the privilege. Hence noisy reformers, the busy innovators of American birth, of whom there are so many, do not now-a-days directly assail institutions which they know to be dear to the popular heart. Perhaps many of them in their poverty of knowledge and thought, do not even know, at least to a certainty, the proper tendency and effect of their own teachings. Often mere restlessness or childish vanity—"the ambition which angles for surprise"—is one chief motive of the activity with which they labor to propagate among the people their degrading and ruinous theories. Often, however, a dastardly recklessness of consequences plays an important part in this propagandism; burning for notoriety while hopeless of worthy fame, the miserable retailer of exploded errors or weak men's dreams, pursues his ignoble trade in utter indifference to the individual and social wretchedness which his labors are adapted to produce. Institutions which possess the highest sanction, and of which the utility is obvious to the great majority, are treated with contempt as effete, while as substitutes theories and schemes are presented of which the absurdity is manifest to every one who possesses even a little elementary instruction in the subject concerned. Until rather lately Americans have been wont to assume that the mere ability to read with the habit of reading the newspapers, if not books, would suffice to guard the people against errors dangerous to society and order. Within the last few years this belief has certainly been very much shaken in many who regard our national future with new anxiety. As few, or rather nobody, would favor forcible interference in any degree with the activity of the demagogue and the innovator, it would seem that the only means of counteracting the mischief of their labors must be found in more complete and satisfactory elementary instruction in the public schools.

ACCORDING to a late German paper, Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR recently delivered a lecture in Weimar on the subject of American literature. His audience appear to have been greatly pleased. The Frankfort *Zeitung*, referring to the occasion, says that "Mr. TAYLOR spoke excellently in the German language, of which he has perfect command," and, as he had enjoyed the personal acquaintance of many of the authors whose works were mentioned, he was enabled to present his subject in a manner novel to a majority of those who heard him.

THE central organ of the Democracy discovered a base plot on the part of the Republican members of the Legislature to upset the new Constitution, elect MCCORMICK Speaker of the House, and do a whole lot of other bad things. Of course the central organ had a remedy to propose—a bolt on the part of eight or ten Republican members, a union with the Democrats, and the election of a Democrat to the Speakership. Which was all very nice, but it didn't win.

The New Monetary Valuation.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Monday issued the following proclamation of the newly-fixed valuation of foreign moneys, and instructions to collectors thereon:

VALUES IN UNITED STATES MONEY OF ACCOUNT, OF THE PURE GOLD OR SILVER REPRESENTING THE MONETARY UNITS, RESPECTIVELY, OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Monetary unit.	Standard.	Value in U. S. Money of account.
Argentine Republic	Peso fuerte	Gold	$1.00 00
Austrian	Florin	Silver	.47 00
Belgium	Franc	Gold and silver	.19.30
Bolivia	Dollar	Silver	89.32
Brazil	Milreis of 1,000 reis	Gold	.54.66
Brit. Possessions in North America	Dollar	Gold	1.00 00
Cent'l America	Dollar	Silver	.86.50
Chili	Dollar	Gold	1.01.25
China	Tael	Silver	1.61 00
Cuba	Ounce	Gold	15.96
Denmark	Crown	Gold	.26.80
Ecuador	Dollar	Silver	.85.94
Egypt	Dollar of 20 piastres	Silver	1.03 36
France	Franc	Gold and silver	.19.30
Great Britain	Pound sterling	Gold	4.86.65
Greece	Drachma	Silver	.19.30
German Emp.	Mark	Gold	.23.81
Hayti	Gourde	Silver	1.00 00
Italy	Lira	Gold	4.86.65
Japan	Yen	Gold	.99.70
Liberia	Dollar of 16 annas	Gold	.45 84
Italy	Lira	Gold and silver	.19.30
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.00 00
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	1.01 00
Netherlands	Florin	Silver	.40.20
Norway	Crown	Gold	1.00 00
Paraguay	Peso	Gold	.96.50
Peru	Dollar	Silver	.92.58
Portugal	Milreis of 1,000 reis	Gold	1.08.47
Portugal	Milreis of 1,000 reis	Gold	.77.11
Russia	Ruble of 100 copecks	Silver	.19.30
Sandwich Islands	Dollar	Gold	1.00 00
Spain	Peseta or 100 centimos	Gold and silver	.19.30
Sweden	Crown	Gold	.26.80
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and silver	.19.30
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piastres	Silver	.87.09
Tunis	Piastre of 100 centimes	Silver	.12.85
Turkey	Piastre	Gold	.04.33
United States of Columbia	Peso	Silver	.90.56
Uruguay	Patacon	Gold	.94.99
Venezuela	Peso	Silver	.77.79

Where silver is the legal standard and represents the unit of account, its value is reduced to the basis of gold on the assumption that the ratio of 15½ to 1 represents the relative values of silver and gold. The Attorney General decides that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to proclaim each year, at the result of the Mint Director's assay, and make it the basis of all computations of foreign moneys at our custom houses for the ascertainment of duties.

THE following named railway companies defaulted in their interest on the 2d instant: Northern Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, Canada Southern, Chicago and Canada Southern, Cleveland, Canada Southern and Detroit, St. Louis and Southeastern, Missouri river, Fort Scott and Gulf, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and some others of lesser note, the total of bonds defaulted on representing a capital of over $176,000,000.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The purpose of making the United States the battle-ground in the war that Communism is waging upon society, is evidently taking a strong hold upon the leaders of the International. Hemp is grown in this country.

The planting of a Western colony of those misguided fellows in New York, who are under sentence for felonies, is suggested by an Eastern philanthropist. Their number is only thirty-two thousand.

When Solomon said "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is the way of death," did he have any reference to the back-paysters?

The swash of Congressional documents is already beginning to surge at our feet. Demosthenes was great; but how much greater might he have been if backed by a modern legislative folding room.

Does France want another Communistic Inferno? It would almost seem so, from the fact that the French government, in consequence of the successes of the Republicans in the recent elections, has determined upon a revision of the electoral law, by which 5,000,000 voters will be disfranchised.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels states that a number of amendments will be made to the steamboat laws, relating principally to the examination and licensing of officers and to the manner of making investigations.

Governor Dix carries wisdom into his old age. He is emphatically opposed to any further expansion or inflation of the currency, and in favor of the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible moment.

The British subjects among the Virginius survivors are now being provided for by their government, and the British Consul at New York has ordered the men to be sent to the Sailors' Home temporarily.

The Greek Church reckons its sacred days according to the old chronology, which is twelve days behind the usual one. Christmas for that church occurred yesterday, and was celebrated by the Greek residents of New York and elsewhere.

Joice, the builder of the landaulet for the Department of Justice, rejoices because he has the benefit of so much gratuitous advertising.

The fractional currency issued from the printing division during the week ending January 3 amounted to $25,000; shipments, $221,000; shipment of notes, $2,955,000; amount held by United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $392,985,900; and for public deposits, $16,360,200.

Resumption of work by suspended manufactories is almost every where the order of the day.

A New York statistician has been counting the churches in that city. He makes out a list of three hundred and fifty-nine churches, with property estimated at forty-six millions of dollars. How many grog-shops has it?

The United States is losing its hold as a monopoly in the manufacture of railway accidents. The London *Times* complains of the "astounding multiplicity" of such accidents in England during the last six months.

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Convention of South Carolina are to meet in Charleston, January 13th, to consider the request of the Chamber of Commerce for a reassembling of the convention.

The St. Louis papers avail themselves of the New Year to call attention to a bridge which is contemplated there for the year two thousand.

The old fight of the Indian Territory will recur again in the early days of the resumed session.

It is reported that the Baxter temperance law in Indiana is a failure, and that intemperance has rather increased than diminished under it.

Nothing like explicitness. A man in Georgia was kicked to death by his horse the other day, and "killed by a visitation of Providence through the medium of a critter" was the verdict of the jury of inquest.

The work of substituting white European domestics and artisans for the native colored element, appears to be progressing quite rapidly in some parts of the South, especially in South Carolina.

The Omaha Indians have sold their lands in Nebraska to the Wisconsin Winnebagoes. These lands immediately join the lands of the Winnebagoes in Nebraska. It is expected that the sale will facilitate the transfer of the Winnebagoes from Wisconsin.

And now Chicago has the suburban annexation fever.

PERSONAL.

A Mr. Gannett, of Boston, has made quite an important discovery, to which we give free circulation to-day. It is that the petition in the "Lord's Prayer"—forgive us our sins, is proof positive that Jesus was a sinner like any one of us. Such a discovery, even in this inventive age should secure the fortune of any man.

Senator Sumner attained his sixty-third birthday on Friday last.

E. L. Davenport, the eminent actor, is creating some sensation in New York with his new interpretation of Shylock, whom he makes "a man of grand soul, so stung with a sense of daily wrongs as to be led to descend to a paltry, ferocious revenge." It is our impression that he was jilted by a woman.

C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, is going to Texas. He had better insure his life before starting.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, has instituted a libel suit against the Montgomery *Advertiser*, claiming $100,000 damages for a publication charging that he (Spencer) received $2,500 of the public money from a defaulting Internal Revenue Collector, since deceased, and among whose papers Spencer's note for that amount is said to have been found.

George Alfred Townsend, acute and shrewd scandal monger though he is, was decidedly sold in his attack upon the President for holding information of Genevieve Porter. Some of the Washington correspondents are like too eager hounds which stumble upon an occasional hedgehog and retire with a mouth full of quills.

The English papers are commenting favorably upon the work of a couple of Chicago missionaries. Their placards announce that "Mr. D. L. Moody, of Chicago, will preach the gospel, and Mr. Sanky, also of Chicago, will sing the gospel." They have "made fame by remarkable labors" at York, Sunderland, Gateshead, Newcastle, and other Tyneside towns, and they hold service indifferently, in church, chapel, theater, Friends' meeting house or open street. Their meetings seem to have revived something of the manner of the Wesleys and Whitfield evangelism.

The old claim to the throne of England, via the old scandal about George III. and Hannah Lightfoot, the Quakeress, comes up once more. Several years ago, one Mrs. Rives aspired to Victoria's royal chair and other regal furniture. She has since died, and the claim with her. She possessed upon that point the most strongest lawyers in England did not dare deny gave her a valid claim to the crown of England; papers proving a regular marriage between the King and the Quakeress, and recognizing their legitimate descendants. Now comes Thomas Frederick Guelph, "Duke of York, and rightful and lawful descendant by the legal marriage" referred to and revives this claim. In addition to this claim he asserts that he alone is entitled to the title of Prince of Wales, as his mother's father, David Davies, a Protestant clergyman excommunicated a year ago, though dead many years, by a London primate, proved that he was the last male descendant of Llewellyn, the last King of Wales.

The "Commercial."

[From the Noble County (O.) Republican.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is, without doubt, the leading paper of Pennsylvania, and particularly adapted to people of southeastern Ohio, who desire to take a city paper. Had we to do with but one daily journal, we would have no hesitancy about selecting the COMMERCIAL.

[From the Delaware County (Pa.) Republican.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL stands at the head of the newspaper press in the West. It is always well posted in politics, commerce, and the news of the day, both domestic and foreign. The care and attention bestowed upon all its departments show that it is in the hands of those who are competent for the position they occupy.

[From the Tuscarawas (O.) Advocate.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is the best paper in Western Pennsylvania.

The Beginnings of Disease.

It is as true as that "great oaks from little acorns grow," that frightful diseases are often engendered by seemingly trifling ailments. Casual fits of indigestion superinduce chronic dyspepsia, occasional bilious attacks terminate in fatal diseases of the liver, intermittent twinges in the legs and arms degenerate into the contusions agony of acute rheumatism. But such disastrous consequences are inevitable. Far from it. They are attributable to neglect. A few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will always cure casual indigestion or an ordinary bilious affection, or arrest the premonitory symptoms of rheumatism. But as true then as when dyspepsia, or liver complaint, or rheumatism, or constipation, or nervous debility, or sick headache has become a permanent evil, and has even baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all the ordinary specifics, it may still be eradicated by the Bitters: but it is easier, as Macbeth suggests, to crush the serpent's egg than the grown serpent.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. S. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, C. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Bertman, Robert C. Sommerville, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

He Was Not an Infidel.

Demonstrated by His Youthful Religious Impressions.

Personal Interviews with the Writer—Addresses to Representatives of Religious Bodies—His Letters—Views of the Sabbath—Speeches — Messages—Testimony of Inmates of His House, &c

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is a matter of no importance, so far as the martyred President is concerned, what friends or foes may speak or write of him, he is alike unmoved by and indifferent to the panegyrics of the former and the detractions of the latter. "His sons come to honor, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he perceiveth it not of them." The eulogies of his admirers cannot enhance his repose, nor the malignant defamations of envious and disappointed enemies inflict a single pain. But it is important that the truth of history should be vindicated, and the imperishable memory of one of the best and most exemplary Chief Magistrates that ever presided over the affairs of the United States, should be protected from the calumnious assaults of those who are only seeking an apology for their own skepticism and infidelity by traducing the religious character of the late Abraham Lincoln, who was a firm believer in the being and perfections of the Sovereign Ruler of the universe, the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures and the Christian religion. I never did subscribe to the maxim: "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," but I heartily endorse the principle, "*De mortuis nil nisi verum*." The memories of dead men should never be adorned with virtues of which they were entirely destitute and never exemplified while living. Some are beacons to be avoided, others are moral lighthouses to guide us in our perilous journey through the world. As stars shine brightest in the darkest nights, so men's virtues and good qualities appear more conspicuously when contemplated amid the solemnities of death. But, whilst charity prompts us to speak sparingly of dead men's faults, justice requires that we should always speak the truth. Much, then, as I revere the memory of the great emancipator of the bondmen, I would not conceal his shortcomings nor varnish his derelictions. But I would be recreant to my duty if, when I knew them to be untrue, I should allow the slanders which have been put in circulation with regard to his infidelity to pass unnoticed and unrefuted. If Abraham Lincoln was not a believer, I am persuaded there are no believers to be found anywhere. The whole tenor of his life, from his boyhood till his death, demonstrates the truthfulness of my assertion. Like most young men, he may sometimes, in his earlier years, have said things that were not in accordance with the most orthodox dogmas of Christian faith, but I have never seen them, and if they were ever published his assertions are chary not to give them to the public. But if at any time he did give utterance to opinions at variance with Evangelical creeds, he did no more than thousands of clergymen who are now occupying orthodox pulpits, but have long since, in sorrow and disgust, consigned their sophomoric theological essays to the flames.

YOUTHFUL RELIGIOUS IMPRESSIONS.

President Lincoln did not enjoy the best facilities for acquiring a liberal education in his youth, but he had a most favorable opportunity for receiving religious impressions. His mother was a pious and devoted Christian woman, and it was the predominant desire of her heart that Abraham should learn to read the Bible. During her lifetime she carefully superintended his education and thoroughly imbued his mind with sound religious principles. She died when the future President was only ten years of age, but, "before her death," says the late Henry J. Raymond, who was intimately acquainted with the history of Mr. Lincoln and knew much of his private life, "she had the satisfaction of seeing him read that Book *which he has never since neglected*." That Christian mother's faithful faith in the injunction and declaration of the Divine Word: "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it," and unless Abraham Lincoln was the veriest and most consummate hypocrite that ever trod the footstool of the Majesty of Heaven (which even his enemies have not the hardihood to aver) this proverb of Solomon had an abundant exemplification in his life, as I shall show in the sequel of this paper.

In proof of the fact that Mr. Lincoln received religious impressions in his youth, and may mention the circumstance that nine months after his mother's death, he wrote to a traveling preacher earnestly requesting him to come and preach a funeral sermon, as he *considereds the Bible!* The emphatic manner in which Mr. Nicolay pronounced the words I have italicised was intended, as I inferred, to assure me that Mr. Lincoln was not an irreligious man.

In 1863 I was appointed by the same church court together with Rev. J. A. Crawford, now of Chambersburg, Pa., and brother of General Crawford of Fort Sumter and Pensylvania Reserve fame, "to explore the field in the East, and, should the way be open, establish a mission among the freedmen." It was not convenient for Mr. Crawford to accompany me and I had to make the "exploration" alone. On the 18th of June in that year I sought and readily obtained an audience with President Lincoln in regard to the matter. After I presented the papers bearing on the subject, he said: "Your presence here on such a mission indicates the peculiarity of the times in which we live. It is a novel feature in the history of our country and Christian Missions, for an ecclesiastical body to appoint a commission to consult the Executive of the government and other authorities in regard to the dissemination of the gospel among any people. You need not to do it when you send a missionary to Japan, or China, or any other place. The government, of course, cannot engage in a work like this. It is not within its province. It is not its legitimate function. But there is no objecting to your request; but woe the day you represent and myself on the moral question of slavery, and its political bearing on the institutions of any country, I shall, in the conscientious discharge of my duty to the people and my God, *to whom we all owe allegiance*, endeavor to make the best of it, *so help me God*."

When the formalities of the occasion were concluded, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Hill (one of the member of the committee appointed by the church, and myself, engaged in a free and familiar conversation, in the course of which the President made the impression upon my minds that he was anything but an infidel. Nothing, he said, made him more happy, or inspired him with greater courage, than to receive such expressions of confidence from the religious bodies of the land and their representatives, as those which we had read and uttered. We took our leave of him under the firm conviction that he was a believer in the Christian religion.

I may add in this connection, that Messrs. Moorhead and McKnight having engagements at the Capitol could not confer with us until Mr. Lincoln returned from the War Office, but left us in charge of J. G. Nicolay, Esq., his private secretary. While sitting in Mr. Nicolay's office I saw a Bible on the table on which lay a large number of documents which had been received by mail but had never been opened. I said to Mr. Nicolay, there is a sermon written by one of the most eminent ministers in the country, in which President Lincoln is declared to be the man for the hour, and it has never been published, though it must have lain their for a month or more. Mr. Nicolay replied, it would consume the whole of Mr. Lincoln's time to read all the sermons he receives. Every one who writes a sermon feels himself under obligation to send a copy to the President. He has not time to read the tenth part of the sermons he receives. "But I will get you the sermon referred to." The emphatic manner in which Mr. Nicolay pronounced the words I have italicised was intended, as I inferred, to assure me that Mr. Lincoln was not an irreligious man.

In 1863 I was appointed by the same church court together with Rev. J. A. Crawford, now of Chambersburg, Pa., and brother of General Crawford of Fort Sumter and Penns

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 6, 1874.

The money market has now settled down into a quiet and steady going condition, in which the changes from day to day are scarcely general enough or important enough to break the monotony of the situation. As the cashier of one of the prominent national banks expresses it, "We are full of money and swinging at the good paper that is offered," which statement is certainly encouraging to all those whose paper is classed as "good." The banks generally are in funds and ready to respond liberally to all the demands of legitimate trade, and as the season advances we hope for no complaints of close money.

Dealers, however, are complaining of dilitoriness on the part of their customers in making their January settlements; money is scarce, and arrangements, after the manner of the lamented Mr. Micawber, with notes of hand are freely offered instead.

Currency continues to be plenty, while, for the time being, the regular requirements of our local business and trade are neither heavy nor urgent.

This state of affairs is natrually affecting rates, which are slowly settling to the accustomed range. Bank customers are paying eight to ten per cent. for accommodations, and the choice commercial paper, of which comparatively little is now on the market, is in request at one per cent. a month and occasionally finds a purchaser at a lower rate. Other outside paper ranges from 12 to 18 per cent., very little satisfactory paper being offered at the high rates.

—The facts alluded to in the following communication will doubtless prove encouraging to many holders of Western railroad securities, besides those of the road referred to:—

The failure of many Western railroads to pay the interest on the bonds sold to construct them, produces as much disappointment and distrust that the Boston public are in danger of forgetting how rapid is the growth of the West. It can be very justly estimated from a statement of the gross earnings of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad for the four years since its completion. The road was opened for traffic late in the year 1869; it is extended from St Paul on the Mississippi to Duluth on Lake Superior, 150 miles, through a wilderness so absolute that almost literally there was not a house nor an inhabitant on its line, and its eastern terminus was but a frontier hamlet of a few dozen houses. The gross earnings have been as follows:

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
$265,332	$457,702	$731,612	$882,381

This rapid growth of business, though it does not justify the error that a railroad can under any circumstances, however favorable, pay interest out of its earnings from the start on its construction, either in the way of interest coupons or dividends, certainly shows that such enterprises are not premature, and that but a brief time is needed to make them profitable. These figures are not given to influence opinion as to the value of this road, but merely to illustrate the average growth of western railroad business.

—Defalcations do not cease, but, rather, have so increased as to encompass the whole country. They a most daily come up from some quarter. A New Hampshire savings bank has been robbed of $60,000 by a treasurer who was able to carry on his thefts undetected for some time, as he held also the position of cashier of a national bank. Yielding to this double temptation he made what is pleasantly called a "misappropriation," to accommodate a friend in the lumber trade. The defaulting treasurer undoubtedly persuaded himself that he did not intend to rob the Concord Savings bank; if the lumber business had been good and he had had no additional temptations to use the savings entrusted to his care he would have returned the cash.

—The gold coinage at the United States Mint during the month of December amounted to $1,206,000, all in double eagles and dollars, mostly of the former denomination. The silver coinage was $508,185, pretty well divided among all the denominations of dollars, halves, quarters and dimes. The minor coinage was of the value of $36,600, being of five cent, three cent and one cent pieces, there being no coinage, we are glad to say, of the clumsy two cent pieces. The total of pieces coined during the month was 1,737,260, of the value of $1,750,785.

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	48¼
Penna. Scrip	93¾
Reading	59
United Co.'s N. J.	116
Oil Creek	18
Lehigh Valley	69
A. V. R. R. 1-30	88
Central Transportation	41¾
P., C. and St. Louis 7s	100

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 6, 1874.

REMARKS—From early morning until late at night there was an incessant, all of rate, which had the effect of causing business to come to a "stand still" on the principal trade marts. There is no gainsaying the fact that gloomy, disagreeable weather seriously affects the transaction of trade generally.

There is little doing in the grain market, there not being enough in the market to do business upon. We heard of the sale of some thirty cars of corn, barley and oats, mostly to arrive—the corn selling at 70@72c, oats 53@56c and barley $1 40@1 55 per bu.

Butter, particularly good table varieties, is wanted, the supply falling short of the demand. Common and medium grades are in plentiful supply. Eggs are arriving freely and prices are growing weaker.

The grocery market is reported firm, with an upward tendency in sugars and coffees.

Flour is held firmly, and no concessions will be made on choice brands to effect sales. The stocks on hand are not large, but are sufficient for all immediate demands.

There is a fair trade doing in the produce line, which, should the weather not become too warm, will continue for some time.

Following are the ruling figures for bacon and provisions, being the recently revised figures: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₩ lb, 17½c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 8¼c; bacon rib sides, ₩ lb, 9c; bacon short rib sides, ₩ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10c ₩ lb; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ₩ lb, 9¼c; prime leaf do in half barrels, ₩ lb, 10¼c; prime leaf do in buckets, ₩ lb 10¾c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, ₩ lb, 9¾c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10¼c ₩ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 10¾c ₩ lb; lard, refined, in 3 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 11¾c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 13¾c; ham sausage, 10c.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,785	Apples, bbls	50
Corn, bush	680	Wheat, bush	600
Barley, bush	671	Rye, bush	176
Oats, bush	1,236	Butter, pkgs	28
Bacon, pieces	179	Potatoes, bush	125
Bacon, tierces	41		

We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 6, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been fair, and in quality are all kinds from the most common to good. The attendance of buyers is fair, there being some from the country, as well as the regular dealers. The market has not fairly opened, only a few selling to transient buyers. The regular dealers are holding off for lower figures. At this writing the prospect is not favorable. In the absence of sales on which to base quotations, we omit them for the present. Some dealers are of the opinion that cattle will sell at least ½c lower than last week.

Hogs.

The run of hogs good. The quality of the offerings but fair. Advices from the East, particularly New York, are unfavorable for trade, and the decline on Yorkers is from ¼ to ⅓c since last Thursday. To-day trade is slow, buyers taking but for immediate wants. None selling on prospects, as is sometimes the case. Market closes dull at about the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $5 80; prime Philadelphia, $5 70 to $5 75; mixed hogs, $5 40 to $5 60; Yorkers, $5 to $5 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair yesterday. A bunch of prime 165 lbs sheep sold at 6c. To-day the receipts have been on the increase and the feeling not quite so good. However the market is not fairly opened, and it is hard to tell how it may go. To-day the different grades are held at figures about as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool $5 75; extra 95 lbs fine wool $5 50; extra 90 lbs fine wool $5 25 to $5 35; prime 85 lbs fine wool $5 00.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

January 5.—The sales by warehouses during the week, and the expired portion of the current month and tobacco year, are (in hogsheads) as follows:

Warehouses.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Pickett	99	8	1,496
Louisville	111	11	484
Ninth street	156	73	566
Farmers'	95	16	525
Boone	12	8	346
Planters'	18	9	527
Exchange	23	9	310
Kentucky Association	16	7	432
Totals	312	132	4,526
Last year	267		2,075

Since our Thursday's review, the features of this market have remained substantially the same. There is a fair general demand at current prices for all the descriptions of leaf and lugs offering, both old and new crops, as buyers are satisfied that, even with the large stocks of new tobacco now in the country, and with the liberal supply of old which has been shipped to foreign markets, investments at ruling rates will probably prove fairly remunerative. At the same time, however, there is not that degree of confidence which would induce them to bid up the prices. The old crop stocks are running light, having been well reduced at all the principal points of accumulation, and, with an increasing home demand, prices are turning in sellers' favor.

For some days the mild, damp weather has been auspicious for the preparation of tobacco for market, and we may expect next week to see receipts again attain large proportions. We quote as follows:

NEW CROP, SOUND ORDER.

	Light weight.	Heavy weight.	Colory cutting.
Logs	2 50@3 00	$3 00@3 50	$4 00@6 00
Common leaf	4 00@5 00	5 00@6 50	*6 00@8 00
Good leaf	6 50@8 50	7 50@9 00	*8 50@10 00

*Nominal.

OLD CROP.

Common lugs	$4 50@5 50
Good lugs	5 50@6 00
Colory lugs	5 50@6 75
Manufacturing fillers	6 00@8 00
Common leaf	6 50@7 50
Good leaf	8 00@10 00
Fine leaf	11 00@12 00
Manufactured and cutting	nominal.

—Courier-Journal.

Iron Ore Receipts at Cleveland for 1873.

During the season of navigation lately closed iron ore to the amount of 647,626 gross tons was received in Cleveland. More than half that immense quantity, or 358,369 tons, was received on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway docks for transportation to works along that road, the most of it consigned to Pittsburgh. The receipts on the Atlantic and Great Western docks footed up 245,226 tons for distribution among the blast furnaces in the Mahoning valley. These two roads have furnished the greater portion of their receipts, but there remained December 1st 140,000 tons on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh docks and 40,000 tons on the Atlantic and Great Western docks to be shipped previous to the re-opening of navigation.

Of the total amount received in Cleveland 26,070 tons was received on private docks for home consumption, the remainder to be delivered along the railways named, from Newburgh on. The receipts at Newburgh properly belong to this city and would greatly swell the local receipts.

Of the gross receipts landed at this port by vessels 204,976 tons came from the Lake Superior country, being more than half of, to be more precise, fifty-three per cent. of all the ore mined in that region in 1873.

Cleveland is the greatest iron ore distributing point in this country if not in the world.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1874.

REMARKS—The firmness we noted in our last has been maintained here, and in the oil regions the advance noted the day previous was maintained. Producers are well pleased with the situation. The weather was very unfavorable for out-door trade.

CRUDE.

We heard of no sales here. The following were reported at

PARKER'S:

1,000 bbls Union pipe	$1 12½
1,000 bbls United pipe	1 02½

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was firmer, with an improved demand. Holders were asking an advance of 4@c ₩ gallon, with sales at the works free on cars 14¾c.

Philadelphia—Dull; spot 13¼c; February 13¾c; March 13¾c.

New York—Market firmer, with sales 13¾@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Steady; city $1 90; country $1 80@1 85.

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—The *Courier* says: The market was firm with sales all the way from $1 17½ to $1 21½, and we heard rumors of sales at $1 20 on the upper road. In Parker the same feeling prevailed, and sellers were scarce at all points, all expecting still better prices. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 25
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 17½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 25
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 21½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 17½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union pipe	1 12½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, spot	1 02½

NEW YORK, January 6, closing 5.—Crude—bulk held stronger; 5¾c cash; 5¾c asked. Refined quiet and steady at 13¾@13¾c; cases 18¾@19c; naptha steady. Philadelphia delivery—Market quiet; refined 13¾c.

OIL CITY, January 6.—The market quiet and firm at $1 15.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 6.—Market quiet and steady at $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, January 6—Market steady at 95@97c.

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—Market firmer at $1 25; few sellers.

ROUSSVILLE, January 6.—Market $1 05@1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Market dull; S. W. 13½c; crude, 9½c; in barrels 5c; bulk cases, 18c; sales, none; futures: February, 13½c; March 13¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	American O W	403
Yack & Mc	Citizens O W	794
Fisher Bros	Sunbeam O W	228
Stevenson	Peerless O W	555
Stevenson	Petrolia O W	466
Duncan	Citizens O W	995
Jos Rushnell	Standard O W	626
McKeever	Vesta O W	417

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

American O W	403	Petrolia O W	466
Citizens O W	1,789	Standard O W	626
Sunbeam O W	228	Vesta O W	417
Peerless O W	555		
Total			4,534

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. C. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 6, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, P & Co, Phila	1,223
Standard Oil Co	Warden, P & Co, Phila	406
Standard Oil Co	Warden, P & Co, Phila	976
H S A Stewart	G W White, Harrisburg	50
Total		2,725

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

January 5.—More business has been done in pig iron during the week on consumptive account than for some months, the principal inquiry being for mill iron. Some round lots have been sold at better prices than stocked were held for recently, and holders have great confidence for the future. The average advance in American pig iron during the last fortnight is reported to be equal to $3 per ton.

Iron manufactures are firm and unchanged, with a moderate demand and decreasing stocks.

Pig iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$41 42
No. 1 C C pig iron	40 41
No. 2 foundry	36 37
No. 3 or mill	32 33
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	38 39
No. 2 foundry	36 37
No. 3 or mill	31 32
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	40 41
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	36 37
No. 2 or mill foundry Missouri Red S	30 31
C C Car-wheel Iron—	
Ohio Hecla	62
No. 1 Red River cold-blast	60 61
No. 2 Red River and Cottage	57 61
Nos. 3 and 4 Red River and Cottage	53 57
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	50 51
C C Tennessee car-wheel—	
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	55 58
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	50 58
White and mottled	50 58

Horse and Mule Shoes—We quote horse shoes at $7 75@7 25, and mule shoes at $7 75@8 25 per keg, standard brands.

Iron, Wrought.—We quote the card rate as follows: Bar, S. C. $3 70@3 90; C. C., $4 70@4 90; nail rod, Swede, 9¼@10c.

Nails—We quote: 10d nails, fence and brads, at $4 10 in large lots and $4 50 on small sales—all other sizes in proportion.—Courier Journal.

Hog Packing in the West.

The whole number of hogs packed in the West for the winter season of 1849 to 1873-74, inclusive as compiled by the Cincinnati "Price Current," is as follows:

Years.	No. of Hogs.	Years.	No. of Hogs.
1849-50	1,672,220	1861-62	2,859,666
1850-51	1,832,567	1862-63	4,069,520
1851-52	1,102,846	1863-64	3,261,105
1852-53	2,901,110	1864-65	2,424,779
1853-54	2,584,774	1865-66	1,758,995
1854-55	2,134,404	1866-67	2,490,191
1855-56	2,489,592	1867-68	2,781,084
1856-57	1,818,468	1868-69	2,499,873
1857-58	1,210,178	1869-70	2,125,339
1858-59	2,465,592	1870-71	3,695,251
1859-60	2,250,292	1871-72	4,831,255
1860-61	2,155,702	1872-73	5,410,814

—Price Current.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 6, 1874.

FLOUR—Active and generally held 12½c higher; sales No 1 at $5 90@6 25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No 1 spring $1 24; No 2, $1 12¾ spot or January; $1 24¾ February. Corn active and easier; No 2 mixed 55¾c cash or January, 56¼c February; rejected 50c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No 2, 40c spot, 41c February; rejected 36c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No 1, 78c. Barley quiet; fall No 2, $1 42@1 45; No 2, $1 18@1 20.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at $14 75. Lard active at 8¾c spot, 9c February. Bulk meats firm; sales short clear 8¾@8¾c. Green meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm at $6 30@6 50.

WHISKY—Market active at 94c, closing free; buyers 94c; no sellers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Cotton more active at 16¾c. Flour—Demand higher; superfine western and State $5 90@6 25; white wheat extra $7 05@8 05; extra Ohio $6 40@7 50. Whisky active and firmer at 93c@$1. Wheat dull; inferior spring $1 05; No 1 Duluth $1 64@1 65; No 2 Milwaukee $1 63@1 65. Rye and malt quiet. Barley firm at $1 90. Corn in fair demand; western mixed in store 85@85½c; do afloat 84@85c. Oats firmer; western 62@66c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm at 14½c. Molasses in good demand at 65@72c. Rice quiet. Petroleum firmer; refined 13¼@13½c; crude held at 9½c. Turpentine quiet at 41¾@42c. Eggs weak at 27@29c. Pork firmer $16 75@17 00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firmer at 8¾@10c; middles firm at 9¼@8½c. Lard firmer at 9¾@9¾c. Butter firm at 24@30c. Cheese steady.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Wool buoyant with an advancing tendency; stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 58@60c; extra 54@55c; medium 58@57c; coarse 50@52c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 58@59c; medium 56@56c; coarse 50@52c. Combing washed 60@62c; combing unwashed 40@42c; Canada combing 63@66c fine unwashed 38@37c; coarse and medium washed 55@57c; tub washed 54@57c; extra and merino pulled 45@50c; No 1 and superfine pulled 45@50c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 6.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm at 15¾@16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 24¾; No 2, $1 13¾. Oats—Demand good at full prices; No 2 mixed, 58@59c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed, 68@69c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm; No 1, 76c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 1, $1 45.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 6.—Wheat dull; No. 1 red $1 47; No. 2 $1 48; No. 1 spring $1 36. Corn steady and firm at 65@66c for old, and 62c for new. Oats steady; No. 1 State 49c; No. 2, 46c; white 49c. Petroleum steady, firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Flour firmer; superfine, $4 50@5 50. Wheat firm; red, $1 60@1 65. Rye 99@99c. Corn dull at 72@74c. Oats dull; white, 51@59c. Crude petroleum, 10c; refined, 13½c. Whisky 99c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Hogs—Receipts 2,178; live in fair request at 5¾@5¾c, with six cars sold at 5¾@5¾c; dressed, a shade firmer and more steady, closing at 6¾@7c for city, and 6¾@6½c for western.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 6.—Cotton quiet at 12¾@16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active at $1 60 at 70. Rye active at 75@76c. Lard and bulk meats dull, but unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 6.—Wheat firm; choice white Canada $1 63; No 1 Milwaukee $1 47. Corn steady at 75c. Barley in demand; uptake Canada $1 64; bayquinte at $1 65.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—Cotton steady at 15½c. Flour steady at $6 16@7 00. Grain and provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

Bahmer Bros. & Co.

PRODUCE

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Wool

AND ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

207 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

☞ Consignments Solicited.

Returns promptly made. A liberal advance made on Consignments.

JOS. SPENCER. *JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

POST, WATSON, MARKET

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 5@6 per cent.

STERLING

closed dull and weak at $4 82 for 60 day, and $4 86 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 5a1-32 premium; closed at 5 per cent. Clearings $80,000,000. Produce exports for the week $4,908,685. Treasury disbursements $1,970,000. Customs receipts $664,000.

GOVERNMENTS

closed firm, with more activity in last dealings.

U. S. coupons, 1881	17	5-20's, '67	16¾
5-20's, '62	13¾	5-20's, '68	15¾
5-20's, '64	14	New 5's	11¾
5-20's, '65	14¾	10-40's	12¾
5-20's, '65, new	14¾	Currency 6's	13

STOCK BOARDS

quiet.

Missouri	91	North Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	40	Tennessee, old	78½
Virginia, old	38	Tennessee, new	78½
North Carolina, old	24½		

STOCKS

weak early in the day, and prices declined ¾@1¾. After first board the market recovered and a general advance of ¾@1¾ occurred. In late dealings a part of improvement was lost. The market closed steady. Total sales between ten and two o'clock 136,000 shares, of which 12,800 were Western Union, 5,600 Union Pacific, 27,700 Pacific Mail, 17,200 Lake Shore, 3,800 Ohios, 7,700 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 6,200 St. Paul, 4,900 New York Central, 5,000 Wabash. The strongest were Lake Shore, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central and Pacific Mail, the latter closing at ⅞ advance over the opening prices.

Canton	76½	St. Paul preferred	71
W. U. Tel. Co	75¾	Wabash	30¾
Quicksilver	30½	Do preferred	71
Adams Express Co	93¾	Ft. Wayne	99
Wells, Farger & Co	69	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69¾	Do preferred	37½
U. S. Express	71	Chicago & Alton	105
Pacific Mail	41¾	Do preferred	103
Erie	47	Ohio & Mississippi	32
Do preferred	73¾	Cleve, Col. & Cin	79
N. Y. Central	100	Bur. & Quincy	98¾
Harlem	118	Lake Shore	94½
Do preferred	117	Panama	99
Michigan Central	80¾	Illinois Central	102¾
Pittsburgh	85¾	Union Pacific	31
N. W. C.	60	Central Pacific	93½
Do preferred	72¾	Union	82
Rock Island	107	Hartford & Erie	3½
N. J. Central	99¾	Del. Lack	99¼
St. Paul	45¾	Bankers' bills	$4 82

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Calabria	January 7	Liverpool.
Caledonia	January 7	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	January 7	Liverpool.
Cimbria	January 8	Hamburg.
Australia	January 10	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	January 10	France.
Oceanic	January 10	Liverpool.
State of Penn's	January 10	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	January 10	Liverpool.
Canada	January 10	Liverpool.
Pembroke	January 10	Cardiff.
Weser	January 10	Bremen.
City of New York	January 14	Liverpool.
Algeria	January 14	Liverpool.
Olympia	January 14	Liverpool.
Nevada	January 14	Liverpool.
Arragon	January 14	Bristol.
Harmonia	January 14	Hamburg.
Victoria	January 17	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	January 17	Liverpool.
Republic	January 17	Liverpool.
Egypt	January 17	Liverpool.
Russia	January 21	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 21	Liverpool.
Macedonia	January 21	Liverpool.
Silesia	January 22	Hamburg.
Pereire	January 24	France.
Adriatic	January 24	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	January 24	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	January 24	Glasgow.
Etyria	January 24	Liverpool.
Greece	January 24	Liverpool.
Castalia	January 27	Liverpool.
Java	January 28	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28	Liverpool.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.
Celtic	January 31	Liverpool.
Angelia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Earl King	January 10	Liverpool.
Helvetia	January 10	Liverpool.
Olympus	January 17	Liverpool.
Marathon	January 24	Liverpool.
Lord Clive	January 24	Liverpool.
Parthia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Indiana	January 8	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	January 15	Liverpool.
Ohio	January 22	Liverpool.
Neuderland	January 25	Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 5 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW W'R.		CHANGE —ORT		DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	13	0	—0	9	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	22	0	—0	2	N.	Cloudy.
Davenport	10	1	+2	1	N. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	2	0	+0	1	N. W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	4	6	+1	3	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	8	0	+1	0	N.	In. rain.
Memphis	9	5	+1	4	N.	Cloudy.
Nashville	19	2	—3	8	N.	Sleet.
Pittsburgh	12	2	—0	5	N. W.	Fair.
St. Louis	6	8	+0	2	N. W.	Fair.

DANIEL O'LEARY, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., January 6, 1874.

River falling slowly, with ten feet six inches water in the channel. Cloudy. Thermometer 44 degrees at 4 P. M.

Wellsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., January 6, 1874.

River seventeen feet and rising. The following boats passed down—Tiger, Hornet No. 2, My Choice, Chas. Brown, Whale, Sam Parker, Panther, Tom Lysle, Enterprise, Nellie Speer, N. J. Bigley No. 2, Tom Rees and Sam Clarke. No accidents reported. Raining.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 6, 1874.

River seventeen feet six inches and rising. Departed—J. E. Rankin, for Pittsburgh, 5 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 4 P. M. Ten tows of coal passed down to-day. Rained steadily since last report, and continues.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
H. W. Sharp.....Russell.....Cincinnati.
James E. Rankin.....Cutler.....Matamoras.

Departed.

Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA twelve feet eight inches and rising.

Boats Departing this Day.

Cincinnati.....Exchange.....Shuman.....4 P. M.
Matamoras.....J. E. Rankin.....Cutler.....2 P. M.

THE MARKS last evening indicated twelve feet eight inches and rising. The weather during the day was wet and disagreeable, raining all day.

THERE were no steamboat departures from St. Louis last Sunday.

THE prospect is a favorable one for a big river. The coal men have plenty of water.

THE unfavorable weather yesterday in a great measure put a check on business in the landing.

THE favorite steamer Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, is receiving for St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will be here to leave for Portsmouth on Friday at the usual hour.

CAPT. HILDRETH, of the Gen. Buell, reports a dangerous snag directly in the channel, just above the pork house, at Madison.

THE Thompson Dean left for New Orleans Saturday with 400 tons, and was to take at Louisville 400 head of sheep and 100 head of other stock.

MR. P. S. DROWN, agent of the Mississippi Central Railroad, has in his possession an autograph letter of Thomas Jefferson, dated September 29, 1814.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides and barges, is receiving for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. She will go through without reshipping.

THE packet James E. Rankin, Captain Cutler, takes her departure this day, 2 P. M., for Wheeling and Matamoras. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE packet Exchange, Captain Shuman, did not get off yesterday on account of the unfavorable weather. She is announced to leave to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville.

CAPT. DAN. MOORE had so far recovered from his protracted illness, Saturday, as to visit his steamer, the Arlington, at the wharf. Capt. Chas. Owens went out in command of the Arlington.

THE Great Republic left Memphis for New Orleans Thursday with 100 cabin passengers, 1,000 bales of cake, and 2,187 bales cotton. This is in charge, for this trip only, of Captain Frank Hicks.

A GENTLEMAN from the Parkersburg, West Virginia, oil region tells us that he saw a boiling crude petroleum, delivered into the car tanks, at 65 cents per barrel, forty gallons to the barrel.

THE Cincinnati "Gazette" says: The R. W. Skilliger took out the best trip that has left this port for Pittsburgh this season. She had over 400 tons freight, her principal items being 1,000 barrels molasses, 50 hogsheads sugar, and 847 bales hay and straw.

ST. LOUIS.—Freights to Memphis, by the Anchor line, have declined to forty cents on flour, and twenty-two and a half cents on pound freight. Two steamers, which expected to get away for New Orleans, and which have been on berth since Wednesday, failed to secure tips, and were obliged to remain.

MARSHAL HALL'S STEAMBOAT SALE.—The Marshal disposed of the following boats yesterday morning: Three Lights, Blue Lodge and the Comet, on an execution issued out of the United States District Court, for debt. The boats were sprized, on account of the age of the boats, although quite a number of river men were in attendance. The Three Lights was sold to Captain William Barnes, for the sum of $5,100. The Blue Lodge was knocked down to Mr. Williams at $5,500. The Comet realized but $1,950, being sold to Captain David Campbell, of St. Louis.

Additional Coal Departures.

In addition to the shipments we published in Monday and Tuesday's COMMERCIAL, the following boats have taken their departure; others will follow as soon as they can procure a tow:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Coal boats, barges, &c.	Bushels.
Hornet No. 2	8	98,000
Veteran No. 3	7	90,000
Charles Brown	9	120,000
Total	25	308,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Coal boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Lion	12		140,000
Reindeer	7		75,000
Charles McDonald	2	8	125,000
Samuels No. 2		7 & 5 tb.	95,000
J. C. Risher		8	90,000
Total	2	45	515,000

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

E Rood & Co, 1 car oats; Loh & C, 15 bbls apples, 10 bbls eggs, 1 do butter; S Duncan, 150 do do; John Seibert, 35 bbls flour, 100 bbls do; Curry & M, 20 doz brooms; Arbuckles & Co, 20 doz brooms; W H Graff, 10 bbls apples; Dawes & Co, 5 cars p lead; L G Grist, 6 cars hay; A T Caufield, 6 cars hay; Jas Graham, 3 cars hay; J H Lotz, 1 car staves; Gibson & Binney, 4 cars hay; Shipton & W, 90 bbls b whisky; Jas Callery & Co, 328 hides; John Potterfield & Co, 17 bgs b flour; Head & Co, 9 bgs b flour; Loh & C, 12 bgs do; Voigt M & Co, 32 bgs do, 26 bbls onions, 4 bbls ginger; Head O & Co, 5 bgs poultry; R E Fairley & Co, 5 bbls alcohol; P Hamburger, 25 do do spirits; Trapnell & Y, 1 car barley; Shoemaker & Co, 1 car flour; Alder R & Co, 25 bbls spirits; Marshall Bro & Co, 25 bbls do; Hostetter & S, 50 bbls do.

PER STEAMATON.—Marshall R & Co, 3 cars wheat; W J Meek, 3 cars rye; Spencer Mch & Co, 2 cars barley; Fer D & Co, 1 car do; J Rhodes, 2 cars do; Kiel & B, 1 car do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—T C Little, 47 sacks potatoes; Young & Booth, 184 bgs barley; Hamilton, L A & Co, 2 cars lumber; Geo Stewart, 24 bales hay; Isabella Fce Co, 8 cars limestone; Gilmore & Co, 2 cars wheat; Harbaugh, M A Co, 5 cars limestone; Thompson & F, 45 sacks oats; J Oesch, 56 bbls apples, 8 pkgs cheese; J Snilling, 24 bags oats; Geo Stewart, 166 do; Geo McFerran, 150 sacks corn; Isabella Fce Co, 1 car f brick; Beymer

CITY MATTERS.

Week of Prayer—Fourth Day.

The following is the programme laid down by the Evangelical Alliance for to-day (Wednesday): Prayer for Families—Home and parental influence; sons and daughters; the absent, the sick, the dying; inmates of prisons; all educational institutions.—Ps. 114:7ff.—14; 104:24.

Bridge Dividends

The Board of Directors of the Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Company have declared a dividend of $2 25 per share on the capital stock of the company out of the profits of the past six months.

The Managers of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock.

County Officers' Returns.

The county officers yesterday returned to the Controller the receipts for December, as follows:

Alex. Hilands, Orphans' Court Clerk	$ 965 25
John H. Hare, Sheriff	3,294 50
Joseph H. Gray, Register	247 50
R. F. Kennedy, Prothonotary	2,415 31
Wm. McCahill, Coroner	299 15

Bank of Industry Election.

At an election held yesterday the following Directors of the Bank of Industry were elected: Joseph Ross, James McLain, Joseph Hastings, Peter O'Neil, H. Darlington, Matthew Mawhinney, George Wilson, John Kaiser, John Kelly, Thomas McMichael, R. F. Kennedy. Subsequently the Board organized by the election of Joseph Ross as President and James McLain as Vice President.

Alleged Attempted Robbery.

Mr. Charles Eargott yesterday made information before Acting Mayor Butler charging those two young scamps—James *alias* "Shinney" Oyler and John *alias* "Whitey" Lintz—with assault with intent to rob. It is alleged that the defendants attacked the prosecutor at a favorable time and place and attempted to take his valuables. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

Will Probated.

The will of Jonathan Pierce, late of Forward township, was filed and probated yesterday, in the Register's office. His farm he divides into two tracts, charges that it be appraised and divided between his two sons, John and David. These persons are to distribute certain sums of money to the deceased's children and grandchildren. The personal property goes to the children. George A. Linn and John Holland, of Washington county, are the executors.

Library Course.

In the ninth lecture of the Library course, delivered by Rev. W. H. H. Murray last evening in Library Hall, the reverend gentleman touched off the "dudes" in splendid style. A vein of humor and satire ran through the lecture that was peculiarly refreshing. The pastime who were present enjoyed it hugely and it is to be hoped the "deacons" were greatly benefited. Mr. Murray gave a full realization of all the expectations he had formed of the depth and power of people entertained of his intellectual power and ability as a lecturer.

The Water Committee.

The Water Committee of the Pittsburgh Councils was called to meet last evening, but only eight members responded. While awaiting the arrival of another member to make a quorum, the question as to whether or not a committee is in existence was discussed. It resulted, after an examination of the city code, in the opinion that the committee is dead, and that nothing could be done until the new one is appointed. The meeting consequently adjourned.

Rules to Arbitrate.

The Supreme Court having recently decided that no judgment can be entered for want of sufficient affidavit of defense, after the defendant has taken a rule to arbitrate, the effect has been to create a great many boards of arbitration—the defendants in such cases taking the first opportunity and taking out the rule to gain a month's time. On Monday last no less than sixty of these rules were taken out, and Prothonotary Kennedy was almost wholly occupied in attending to the applicants.

Bold Highway Robbery.

Samuel Shane, a clerk in the General Freight office of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, while returning to his home in Allegheny, about half-past nine o'clock, Monday evening, on the railroad bridge, was suddenly assaulted by two unknown men, who, after knocking him down, appropriated to themselves the contents of Mr. Shane's pocket-book, about $50, and decamped. When found Mr. Shane regained his feet, he used his revolver in trying to ring the fire alarm, but without success. He afterward effected. He, although not bodily injured, did not present himself at his office yesterday, and it may be a few days before he feels well enough to resume work.

The Allemannia Insurance Company.

By announcement in our advertising column, it will be seen that the directors of the Allemannia Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of $12 50 per share, free from all taxes. This is one of the largest dividends ever made in this branch of business, and speaks well for the management of the officers. The stockholders may congratulate themselves on this flattering result, and the patrons of the Allemannia will have another evidence of its soundness, and the care and prudence with which it is conducted. The Secretary, Mr. Charles F. Herrossee, will take pleasure in giving all needful information in regard to the rates of insurance, etc.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday noon Coroner McCallin held an inquest at McKeesport over the bodies of Pier John Carlson and Nelson Kirkding, the two Swedes who were drowned at that place on Sunday evening. Search was made for the bodies, and Carlson's found in the afternoon previous, and of Kirkding in the evening, a short distance be ow the place of their death. The former leaves a wife and one child to mourn his death, the latter a wife and two children, and had been in this country about ten years. He was a machinist by trade, and had been employed at the McKeesport Tube Works.

Kirkding was a single man, aged twenty-five years; had been in this country about two and a half years, and was a coal miner. The friends took charge of the bodies.

The Poultry Exhibition.

The third annual exhibition of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society commenced yesterday morning at old City Hall. The display of stock promises to be as fine as in previous years, and if the weather should improve, the exhibition must be an entire success. The attendance yesterday was, of course, slim, and the exhibitors had, consequently, an opportunity to arrange their "show" to the best advantage. The arrangement, we may say, is very tastefully made, and if in extent the exhibition is not to be large as heretofore, it will more than make up in variety and quality of stock. Besides a very large and elegant display of chickens of all breeds, there is a fine show of turkeys, ducks and geese, while of pigeons there is a fair display. A few fine dogs are also on exhibition. To-day there will be large additions made, and altogether the exhibition promises to be exceedingly interesting. It should be attended to-day by a large lot of trout by Mr. Fred Marther.

We advise our readers to visit the fair, it will well repay them.

The New Water Works.

The rain yesterday interfered with the progress of the work on the new water works, but no serious damage is apprehended from a rise in the Allegheny. The work will progress without unnecessary delay.

Meantime the new Secretary is putting matters in proper shape in the office. As yet he has but little time, however, as the extensive pay rolls for December are being made out, and the bills for supplies examined. Every bill is hereafter to be produced before being submitted to the committee, and the heads of the departments are also required to make affidavit that the rolls and estimates are correct. It is stated that one of the books which has been missing since the 30th of December, and the cause of which the information was made against Messrs. Ross and Kennedy, was found yesterday in one of the desks in the room formerly occupied by the Commission. The book, the new Secretary states, contains the only account of the accrued interest, and it was important that it should be hunted up.

The rain interfered with the examination by Colonel Roberts of the work already done.

Charter Refused.

Judge Paxton, of Philadelphia, yesterday refused an application for a charter for a Homestead Building Association, asked under an act of February 18th, 1869, relating to the city of Philadelphia. It appears that under the act a perpetual charter may be granted to twelve or more citizens to purchase, hold and build upon, and sell in fee simple, houses and lots, provided such company shall stipulate by articles to devote their capital to improve those parts of the city most needing physical, healthful and moral reform, and which shall be defined and prescribed in the charter, and not to exceed eight main squares, and shall apply all their profits over their expenses above a return of eight per centum per annum to the stockholders, to and for the construction of substantial stone, brick or iron habitations for homes for respectable persons of limited means, either as leasees or purchasers, provided that the court shall be satisfied of the benevolent purposes of the petitioners.

In refusing the petition, the Judge said: The petitioners seem to have overlooked this clause in the act, and have furnished us no evidence of their benevolent intentions. This is more important because of the peculiar phraseology of the act of its vast powers. Before we approve such a charter, petitioners must satisfy us of their benevolent intentions; not by a mere statement of it, but by such provisions and limitations in the charter itself as shall indicate its benevolent purpose, and which shall absolutely confine the operations to the purposes contemplated by the act of Assembly.

The Elizabeth Murder.

The prospect of the speedy arrest of Patrick Slevin, who shot and killed young Lynch, at Elizabeth, is not good. Chief of Police Irwin has given notice to officers at different mining points, but, so far, nothing definite regarding the whereabouts of the murderer has been learned. Various reports, unreliable however, are in circulation regarding him. James Welsh and Frank McCue, who were in Mayley's tavern at the time of the shooting, have been arrested and lodged in jail. They are charged with aiding in the rescue of Slevin. They deny that they had anything to do with the rescue. Welsh states that he was in the tavern when the fight commenced, and that he was the first one struck. He says he was seated on a chair, and was struck by a man called Big Bayis, a miner employed at Dugan & Scott's works. He further states that while he was lying on the floor several shots were fired, one of which struck a friend, who was endeavoring to protect him and other injury. According to his statement he did not see any person firing, as he was afraid if he raised his head he would be kicked by his assailant. Edward Maley, proprietor of the tavern, who was arrested on Sunday, was lodged in jail yesterday, in addition to the charge of aiding in the escape of the murderer, detective Wilmot made informations against him for keeping a disorderly house, selling liquor on Sunday and selling without license. He has been committed in default of bail. Subsequently the accused obtained bail and was released.

—Coroner McCallin was informed while at McKeesport yesterday that a man had been arrested there and taken to Elizabeth, who was believed to be the murderer.

Bank and Insurance Dividends.

Our readers should not fail to read the notices of dividends just declared by banks and insurance companies, as appear in the columns of the COMMERCIAL this morning. They show the management of the various institutions, and also the general condition of trade during the past six months, for which the "divies" have been declared. Several are pleased to say that the showing is a good one. We give below a list of the corporations giving notice, and also the amounts.

Allegheny National, five per cent.
Freehold and Building Association, five per cent.
Shoe and Leather, four per cent.
United Savings, four per cent.
Pittsburgh Savings, four per cent.
People's National, four per cent.
Bank of Industry, four per cent.
National Bank of Commerce, five per cent.
United States Bank, four per cent.
Second National, four per cent.
West End Savings, three per cent.
American Bank, five per cent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Teutonia, five dollars per share.
Allegheny, three dollars per share.
Enterprise, two dollars per share.
People's, three dollars per share.
Pittsburgh, eight dollars per share.
City, four dollars and fifty cents per share.
Merchants and Manufacturers', three dollars and fifty cents per share.
Citizens', four dollars per share.

ALLEGHENY CITY COUNCILS.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1874.

New Members of Poor Board Sworn --Contested Seats in Council.

The Allegheny City Councils for 1874 met yesterday morning, shortly after ten o'clock for the purpose of organization.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In this branch a temporary organization was effected with Mr. J. C. Patterson as Chairman, and S. C. Schoyer as Secretary.

The Secretary opened the returns of the election presented by the Mayor, and, being read, they were approved.

MR. MCBRIER RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The election of a permanent President being declared in order, Mr. Ackley nominated James McBrier, Esq., who, on motion, was elected by acclamation. The President elect was then sworn by the temporary President, Mr. Patterson.

Mr. McBrier returned thanks for the honor of a re-election, and hoped that in his efforts to perform his duties faithfully he would have the co operation of the members of Council, as in the past.

The roll being called, the members responded to their names as follows, and the new members (marked by a star) were sworn in:

LIST OF MEMBERS:

FIRST WARD.	SEVENTH WARD.
S. C. Schoyer,	Adam Reineman,
*A. D. Smith,	*George Ober,
SECOND WARD.	EIGHTH WARD.
George D. Liddle,	Henry Onsieal,
*W. W. Acklin,	*Jacob Reed,
THIRD WARD.	NINTH WARD.
James McBriar,	Ed. Sweeny,
Nicholas H. Woehtley,	Geo. Wittner,
FOURTH WARD.	TENTH WARD.
J. C. Patterson,	Henry Pinkard,
Hugh McNeil,	*G. W. Day,
FIFTH WARD.	ELEVENTH WARD.
Wm. Heary,	Charles Hartman,
*Jos. Walton.	*Henry Philips.
SIXTH WARD.	
*Fred. Thomas (1 year),	
*John A. Cochran.	

Mr. R. T. White was re-elected clerk without opposition.

The election of messenger was postponed.

The rules of 1873, on motion of Mr. Patterson, were adopted for the government of Council.

The matter of seats was then introduced, and on motion of Mr. McNeil it was decided that the members should occupy the same seats as last year. In compliance with a suggestion of the Chair, Mr. Patterson moved that this branch notify Common Council that it was ready to go into joint session for the purpose of swearing in the newly-elected members of the Poor Board. The motion was carried.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEES.

While waiting for Common Council to announce their readiness for a joint session, the resolution from that branch regarding the chairmanship of certain committees was taken up and non-concurred in.

A reconsideration was agreed to, and Mr. Walton moved to concur in so much of the resolution as referred to the City Property Committee. Carried.

Councils then went into joint session.

On the return of Select Councils, after joint session, Mr. Walton's motion was reconsidered, and the action of Common Council was non-concurred in.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

In this branch a temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. Peter Walter, Esq., Chairman, and Messrs. Price and Sloan as Secretaries. Subsequently Mr. Robert Dilworth, Clerk, was added as Secretary.

It beeming known that a quorum was not present, Mr. Samuel Hastings was appointed to bring in members absent.

The Secretaries then opened and read the returns, and when completed the chair asked if any objections were offered to the list.

PROTEST FROM THE SEVENTH WARD.

Mr. Price presented the following communication from Mr. A. Schmitt, in regard to the election in the Seventh ward:

"Notice is hereby given that I claim a seat as a member of Common Council from the Seventh ward. The facts are as follows: I having been for the election of three members from that ward, three persons were voted for on almost all the tickets, which tickets were all counted. On the 31st vote, counting all the tickets, I received the third number of votes.

"If you conclude to admit but two persons from the Seventh ward, I give notice that I require a recount, in which all the tickets, containing more than two names, shall be thrown out. Respectfully,

"A. SCHMITT.

On motion of Mr. Price the matter was referred to a committee of three, and the chair appointed Messrs. Price, Hetzel and Sholes.

Mr. Price spoke of a consent in the Eleventh ward and moved the appointment of another committee to whom it should be referred. This was objected to by Mr. Golding who thought the matter should not be introduced until Council was organized. The matter was laid over.

B. M. LONG ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The election of President was announced to be in order, when Mr. Long was nominated by Mr. Price and unanimously elected.

On taking the chair, Mr. Long thanked Council for the honor conferred upon him in placing him in the side over that body for the ensuing year. He believed that common councils had not yet reached Common Council. It was not wi hout diffidence that he assumed the discharge of the duties of the office. If he should err, it would be more for the want of heart, but of the head. He hoped he would receive the confidence of all the members.

The Mayor then administered the oath of office from Mr. Watson, and Council as a body was then sworn in, the oath being administered by Mr. Long.

THE LIST OF MEMBERS:

FIRST WARD.	SIXTH WARD.
Henry Blair,	Geo. A. Stronse,
E. J. Roberts.	J. E. Stronse,
	L. P. Stone.
SECOND WARD.	SEVENTH WARD.
Samuel D. Shoies,	(Contest.)
William Hare,	Wm. Gerhardt,
Wm. P. Price,	Anton Schmidt,
Wm. H. Lockhart.	C. C. Hax.
THIRD WARD.	EIGHTH WARD.
Samuel Hastings,	C. Kricker,
Thomas Brown,	Paul Geschwend,
Wm. Wetzlar,	NINTH WARD.
James Stedeford,	John Witzner,
C. Lingenfelter.	Joseph Breaker.
FOURTH WARD.	TENTH WARD.
Peter Walter, Jr.,	Joseph Golden.
Charles Hetzel,	W. Perkins.
Wm. Burton,	ELEVENTH WARD.
Joseph Lightner.	Robert Young,
FIFTH WARD.	John Seiling.
D. F. Agnew,	
W. A. Johnson.	

Mr. Robert Dilworth was nominated and unanimously elected Clerk.

The election of Messenger was, on motion, postponed for the present.

The rules governing Council the preceding year were, on motion, adopted for the ensuing year.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hastings moved that the matter touching the chairmanship of the Survey and City Property Committees to the Common Branch, and the committees on Printing and Public Buildings to Select Council. Adopted.

Mr. Hastings was appointed Chairman of the committee to decide the question of the tie in the Eleventh ward. Mr. Selling's name was drawn by the committee, and he was declared the member from the Eleventh ward.

Select Council then entered in joint session.

CONTESTED SEATS.

After the adjournment of the joint session the Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of a recount of the votes for Common Councilmen in the Seventh ward. The committee offered a resolution authorizing the Controller to recount the ballots, throwing out therefrom all votes which contained three names, and that the committee report at the next meeting of Councils.

The report was received and the resolution adopted, after some discussion, in which it was maintained that a new election should be held.

Adjourned.

Joint Session.

A joint session was held in Common Council chamber, for the purpose of swearing in the newly elected members of the Poor Board. Their names were read as follows: M. Ley, John Morrison, Dr. Riggs, T. F. Grubbs, Henry Faulkner, and A. Reed. The oath of office was administered by Alderman Graham. The joint session then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of John Gallagher vs. Fred. and Rachel Baugh, the jury found for the plaintiff $1,000.

Jesse Reed and J. K. Lanahan vs. T. F. Ewing. Verdict for plaintiffs, $8,340 15.

James Calder vs. J. Q. Miller et al. Judgment against garnishee, $162 75.

James Speed and family, his wife, vs. Azilla Taylor. Action for damages for malicious prosecution. Verdict for plaintiffs, $300.

L. A. Von Bang & Co., vs. John R. Putnam. Action in assumpsit. Verdict for defendant.

Wm. Jones and Messrs. Price and Sloan as Secretaries. Subsequently Mr. Robert Dilworth, Clerk, was added as Secretary.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,